

"WINNING THE WEST."

OUR FIRST NATIONAL WARS WERE FOR THE COUNTRY AROUND TOLEDO.

Twice the Army of the United States Was Nearly Wiped Out. Then a New Commander-in-Chief Wins a Decisive Victory—Harrison's Great Victory on Tippecanoe Creek.

Early Settlement in the Northwest.

After the close of the Revolution the soldiers engaged in that struggle began to migrate westward in great numbers, as did those of the civil war after 1865. The marvelous stories of rich lands and great possibilities beyond the mountains fascinated them. As a rule, they moved westward on lines of latitude. The New Englanders and New Yorkers moved for the foot of Lake Erie, building up the country of which Cleveland, O., became the center, but many of them went farther south along the Ohio River, and particularly the colony under Gen. Rufus Putnam, which established a strong settlement at Marietta, where the Maumee River enters the Ohio. The Virginians went in great numbers into Kentucky and Ohio, while the North

while the remainder were to cross the Maumee below and attack the Indians in front. The surprise was spoiled by imprudence on the part of Maj. Hall's militia. The other militia started in to attack without waiting for the Regulars, and Little Turtle, with consummate generalship, threw his whole force first against one detachment and then against another, defeating them in detail and massacring the troops. The whole thing ended in a catastrophe. Harmer lost 132 killed and 31 wounded, and among his killed were Maj. Wyllis and others of his best officers. Harmer and Hardin quarreled bitterly as to the responsibility for the disaster. Hardin was tried by court-martial and both acquitted, but Harmer resigned his commission in the Army, and a little later

There was a terrible fight for over three hours, in which the officers fell under the skillful aim of the Indian sharpshooters. Poor old Gen. St. Clair, a gallant veteran of the Revolution, behaved with unflinching courage in trying to stem the tide of battle. He was so disabled that he could not mount a horse without assistance, but he rode up and down, with his white hair streaming from under his cocked hat, trying to keep his men firm. He had three horses killed under him and eight bullets passed thru his clothes. Gen. Butler, second in command, was killed, and finally St. Clair was compelled to retreat. He was followed by even more disorderly than the Bull Run retreat, since the army had left camp at 9 o'clock in the morning, and

ing Indians and exchanged shots with them, and St. Clair had kept the men lying on their arms. The morning of Nov. 4 dawned brilliantly, with a slight northwestern wind blowing. The troops had been awakened by reveille, roll call, and the men dismissed for breakfast, when they were fiercely attacked by bands sent out by Little Turtle to assault them from different directions. Little Turtle named his Indians with great generalship, and also his attacks upon the Regulars were repulsed, he stampeding the militia and succeeded in silencing the cannon. It was said that his success in this important feature was due to the fact that the Treasury Department had insisted upon making all the purchases for the army, and had sent out 12-pound shot for six-pound cannon.

Carolinians took possession of Tennessee, which became a County of North Carolina. At that time the Shawnees and Miamis, or Twightwees, were the dominant tribes. The Miamis or Twightwees were rather a confederacy of tribes, and controlled a great portion of what is now Ohio and Indiana. At the treaty of peace made at Greenville, O., after Wayne's crushing defeat, of the Indians near Toledo, Little Turtle, the great war chief of the Twightwees, and who had commanded at the battle of Fallen Timbers, said:

"It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Detroit; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago and on Lake Michigan."

The British had only reluctantly conceded the rights of the Americans over this great territory, which had been so rich a trading ground for the French and afterward the British traders. The British did not believe that the Americans could maintain themselves in the territory, and in spite of the treaty of peace they retained possession of many of the forts, particularly Fort Miami, nine miles above Toledo, at what was afterward Maumee City. This became the headquarters of British influence in stirring up the Indians against the invasion of their territory by the American settlers coming across the Ohio River. The Americans made their principal military post Fort Washington, which is now Cincinnati, and there gathered at one time the most of their army. It became necessary to teach the Indians and their instigators a lesson, and for this purpose Gen. Josiah Harmer, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, left Fort Washington in September, 1790, with an army of over 1,400 men.

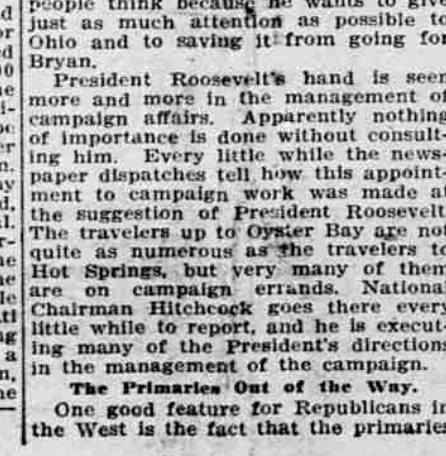
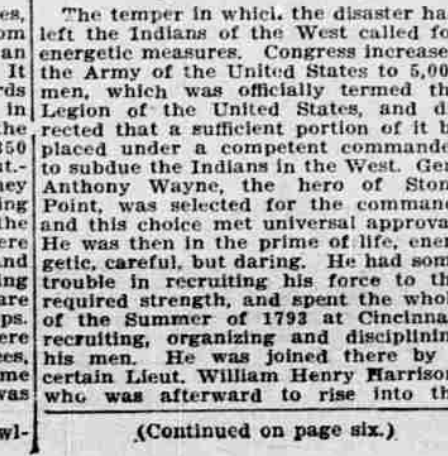
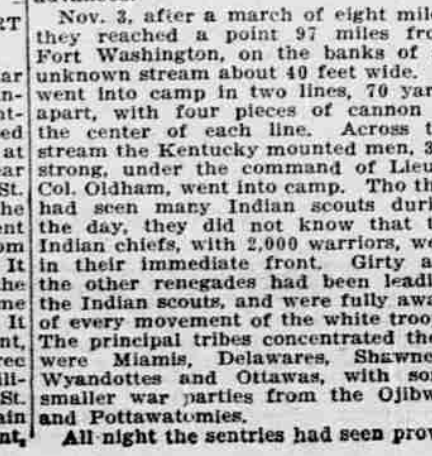
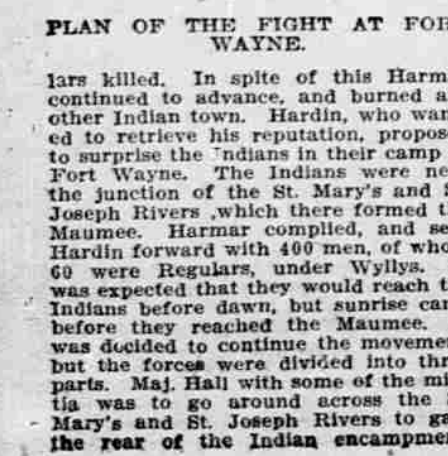
Harmer's Disastrous Expedition.

These troops consisted of 320 Regulars, three battalions of Virginia militia, one battalion of Pennsylvania militia, and a battalion of mounted Kentucky militia under Col. Hardin, whose name has been preserved by six Counties in the United States. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who was at that time Governor of the Territory, sent a courteous letter to the British Commandant at Detroit, informing him that the expedition had no designs against his people. It was hoped that this would prevent him from countenancing or assisting the tribes. Harmer reached the Maumee River near Fort Wayne, Ind., burning some Indian towns and sent surprise camps of punishment. He sent forward Col. Hardin with his Kentuckians and 30 Regulars toward Fort Wayne, but some 11 miles from Fort Wayne, Harmer sent into an ambush of Indians, led by Little Turtle, and lost 22 of his Regulars.

Nov. 3, after a march of eight miles, they reached a point 37 miles from Fort Washington, on the banks of the Maumee River. The army was divided into three parts. Maj. Hall with some of the militia was to go around across the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers to gain the rear of the Indian encampment.

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PLAN OF THE FIGHT AT FORT WAYNE.

PLAN OF BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBERS.

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DANGEROUS REPUBLICAN QUARRELS.

Will They Be Settled Before They Injure the Party's Prospects? Democrats Seemingly Doing Better Pacifificatory Work—Nominee Taft's Peace-Making.

Are the Republicans going to settle up their quarrels? The well-wishers of the party are beginning to ask that question with all seriousness. For while Nominee Taft is the apostle of peace and has been doing much to place the olive branch in the hands of all concerned, the month of August is slipping away, and inter-party fights are quite as acute as ever.

Republican quarrels are not allowed to distract well-intentioned men as a rule. Fiercely as the party wrangles before Conventions, its factions are accustomed to close the ranks after Conventions. August is usually the great month for the Republican peace-makers. The quarrels this year have been of an aggravated character, and the month of September, when the presidential campaign begins, finds the party fighting inside its own lines. The old and practiced peace-makers seem to have retired this year. New men are at the helm, and they are not as skillful as some of the oldsters were.

The Quarrel in Ohio.

The quarrel in Ohio is an example. No matter what the plausible talkers say, the Buckeye State is not at all certain for Taft this Autumn, as matters stand to-day. That is not altogether because the Republican State Central Committee has recently seen fit to slap Senator Foraker in the face by refusing to invite him to speak at the opening of the campaign in Youngstown. There are half a dozen elements of serious discord among the Ohio Republicans. They are not yet the united force there was somebody to adjust differences and get all the Republicans into line for the ticket.

The Germans are not going to vote for the Republican State nominees this Autumn, because of Gov. Harmer's attitude on the liquor question. Heretofore these voters have been with the Republicans. It is claimed that many of them can yet be won over, but nobody is taking hold of the task, and working out a satisfactory solution. The Germans are apparently willing to vote for Taft in Ohio, but if Senator Foraker is treated with indignity by the party leaders these voters will resent it. If there is one thing that will turn the Ohio negroes against Taft it is unjust treatment of their Ohio champion, Senator Foraker.

With September days approaching the Indiana Republicans are fighting among themselves; so are the Illinois Republicans. In each State the breach is wide. The eagerness with which Democrats are seeking nominations for office in both States speaks for itself. Often it is next to impossible to persuade the big Democrats in those States to support the Republican ticket. Wisconsin is fighting; ditto the Republicans in Iowa; ditto the Republicans in Kansas. One of the ugliest quarrels in the country is being fought in New York. The Ohio Republicans are demoralized and pulling at cross purposes as to whether Gov. Hughes should be supported or not.

Oliver Branch Work.

National Chairman Hitchcock is giving some attention to the adjustment of these factional fights, but in spite of his efforts the blood is still being spilt. Every effort to patch up a peace seems to be followed by a new outbreak of trouble. The olive branch work, which has been going on for some time, is not doing much good. The National Chairman Hitchcock is giving some attention to the adjustment of these factional fights, but in spite of his efforts the blood is still being spilt.

Meanwhile not only are the Democrats getting into a bad way, but they seem to be ahead in their organization for the campaign. National Chairman Hitchcock is giving some attention to the adjustment of these factional fights, but in spite of his efforts the blood is still being spilt.

In fact, Bryan is taking right hold of his campaign and working like a man. He is getting into a bad way, but they seem to be ahead in their organization for the campaign. National Chairman Hitchcock is giving some attention to the adjustment of these factional fights, but in spite of his efforts the blood is still being spilt.

are out of the way. Kansas has just held a primary and nominated Joseph L. Bristow, former Postmaster-General, for Senator. He ran as a radical. The radical candidate for Governor was also nominated. Both tickets and strengthen Taft's cause in that State. Whether as much can be said of the outcome in Illinois is uncertain. However, once a primary election of the way, Republicans are more apt to get together for the campaign.

Soon the effort will be to arouse more interest among the Republicans in their National ticket. There is great lethargy. True this is August, and the election is 11 weeks away. Lethargy has become a growing feature of the party in recent years, and sometimes it is not as dangerous as it might seem. None the less, the fact is that the ticket of Taft and Sherman has not aroused much enthusiasm. The applause has been perfunctory from the country at large. There has not been sufficient disposition to take off one's coat and get into the work of winning voters. Interest in the personal differences of the leaders has been more pronounced.

Taft at Hot Springs.

Many sojourners at Hot Springs, who travel this way, comment upon ex-Secretary Taft's aversion, as a candidate for the Presidency, to doing or participating in spectacular things. If he were let alone by his friends, political and otherwise, there would be precious little about him in the daily prints. The Hot Springs date line, now so prominent every morning and evening, would cover only a paragraph or two, instead of half a column or more.

"He does not know he is a candidate, I sometimes think," an old Yale man remarked the other day, after a week's visit at the Springs. The Republican nominee has been told again and again that Bryan is getting plenty of endorsement from Fairview, and that it is the Republican standard bearer's duty to "keep before the people."

Mr. Taft, however, does not seem to take much stock in these remarks. All the semi-political diversions prepared for him as he tarries in the Virginia Mountains during the Summer generally meet with a veto from him. Only to be acquired in later on when appeals are pressed upon him.

At first he declined to be present at the opening of the Bath County Court House, an event which attracted considerable attention a few weeks ago, and which warmed the hospitable Virginia into a condition of much enthusiasm for him. He has been in the old-fashioned ball room, and made himself popular generally with the patrons of the resort. Incidentally he got into touch with numerous State leaders.

Much as he dislikes these public stunts, however, the former Secretary of War is doing a vast amount of quiet but effective work toward harmonizing his party in Northern States. He is sending for scores of Republicans, many of whom are prominent in local affairs, and are familiar with conditions in given localities, and can give him reliable information. The decision of Republican editors of Indiana to make a pilgrimage call upon the Presidential candidate grew out of a consultation of this character. An Indiana man in Washington, not in public life, was asked by the nominee to suggest what could be done to stir up a little enthusiasm in Hoosierdom. He replied that a visit of the Republican editors would help. This was brought about in a quiet way, and resulted also in a visit of one of Vice President Fairbanks's sons, who was given a very cordial welcome.



Busting a Political Bronco.

LA FOLLETTE'S CRUSADE.

He is Making a Mighty Stir Among the Senators, and Adding Scallops to His Belt.

Men who shape Federal legislation are taking earnest note of Senator La Follette's Summer activities. He has been campaigning in Kansas of late, and has another Republican Senatorial scalp to his credit. For Senator Long's defeat in the primaries for re-election and the designation of Joseph L. Bristow, the man who unseated the Post Office frauds, is chiefly the work of the indefatigable Wisconsin progressive.

Two years ago he invaded New Jersey, a Republican stronghold of the "effete East," where his ideas are supposed to have obtained but little lodgment. And yet the defeat of Senator John F. Dryden, of Newark, for re-election that year is ascribed largely to the Wisconsin Senator's denunciation of State and corporate monopolies. In the legislative deeds—albeit Senators of his own party. It is not at all unlikely that more Senatorial heads will fall in the next few years because of his relentless campaign.

Old-timers at the Capitol say the like of La Follette's crusade against his colleagues from the West are tariff revisionists. The high protectionists of the Senate Finance Committee will have to consider the demands of these Western Republicans before any tariff revision bill is completed.

Then the Westerners, headed by La Follette and probably by Cummins, will have a great influence on anti-trust legislation during the four years of the next Administration. It has often been asserted in speculation about the approaching Presidential election that many Republicans might prefer the election of Bryan, because a Republican Senate—certainly to be Republican for four years—would block the radical program of Mr. Bryan and a Democratic House of Representatives.

President Roosevelt attempted such a coalition two or three times as a means of forcing the conservative Republicans to accept his measures. The best-known instance was on the railroad-rate bill.

With the present political trend toward radicalism in the West—which is a potent influence with nearly all Western Senators—it is a question whether Senator La Follette will have the necessary 15 after March 4 next. He will certainly be so near the goal that he can easily stand forth as a constant menace to the legislative plans of the old and conservative Republican leaders. And with him in such a role the scepter of power cannot continue in the hands of Eastern Senators, especially of New England Senators, as it has been for years, without repeated struggles.

Possible Reorganization of Senate.

There is a possibility that this state of affairs will force a reorganization of the Senate among the Republicans. Much will depend upon the attitude of the Democratic minority. With La Follette aggressive and supported by a Republican following it will mean virtually two minority parties in the Senate, and a situation in some respects like that in the early '90s, when the Populists and the Democrats were operating against the Republicans.

No one can forecast the possibilities of this growing progressive force. Most of these Progressive Republican Senators from the West are revisionists. The high protectionists of the Senate Finance Committee will have to consider the demands of these Western Republicans before any tariff revision bill is completed.

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That could not be depended upon. If Bryan should become President, his cabinet would be attended by the choice of sufficient Democratic Senators in Northern States to assure a radical majority in the Senate, made up of Democrats and Bryanite Republicans. They might not have the same sweep in enacting Federal laws that a Simon-pure Democratic Senate majority would enjoy, but it would suffice. For the Democrats and Bryanite Republicans want the radical legislation, and as Senator La Follette and one or two other Western Senators have already demonstrated, would vote with the Democrats to get it.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Extraordinary Efforts Made to Educate the People in the Fundamentals of Real Self Government.

A very remarkable election has just been "pulled off" in these days of fervid politics. It occurred Saturday, when a new Republic voted, with a brand-new voting equipment, surpassed by none of the advanced States or municipalities of the Union. President Roosevelt and the War Department are analyzing the vote and trying to make up their minds whether it bodes well or bodes ill for an independent Government of Cuba.

For the Cuban election, by which the Governors of six Provinces and 44 Councillors and Councilors of 32 municipalities were chosen, is of very great significance. The outcome affects in no small way the prospects for such rule as the United States will establish in Cuba, which is scheduled for next December. Apparently the Conservatives, which is another name for the Moderates, who were turned out when this Government intervened, have borne away most of the honors at the ballot boxes. The belated return will establish this more clearly. If that prove true, the result will be in the nature of a rebuke to the United States for intervening and putting out of office a President of the

(Continued on page three.)